

Genitourinary Diagnosis and Therapy; for Urologists and General Practitioners. By Dr. Ernst. Translated and edited by Bransford Lewis, M. D. Mosby Co., St. Louis. Price, \$2.50.

This concise work of about 200 pages written by Portner and translated by Bransford Lewis deals mainly with therapy. Here and there we find a brief but stimulating word about diagnosis. The entire catalog of genito-urinary diseases is included in the text, none being too rare for mention. In many places the translator has indulged in parenthetical additions, which would seem to have some practical value. On the whole the most favorable comment to be made upon the book is that it may possibly be useful. In the appendix Sophian has added a very good and short article on the serology and specific therapy of gonococcus infections. The editing is most reprehensible. Prescriptions abound everywhere and in all of them in which the use of the dram sign is manifestly intended the ounce sign appears. This may be attributed to a lack of scruples, for it is quite obvious after a cursory examination of the text that the publisher had none. It is to be hoped that the victims of the many misprints may at least be few. M. S.

Diseases of the Liver, Gall-Bladder and Bile-Ducts.

By Humphry Davy Rolleston, M. A., M. D. (Cantab.), F. R. C. P. Macmillan & Co., London, 1912. Price \$7.00.

There is, so far as the reviewer knows, no book on diseases of the liver, gallbladder and bileducts in the English language which can compare with Rolleston's work, the first edition of which appeared in 1904. The book is not padded with details of anatomy and physiology, for which the reader is referred to the classical treatises on these subjects. Etiology and pathology are carefully and fully considered, but the great value of the book is due to the most excellent description of clinical manifestations of the diseases discussed. Statistical details have been incorporated and individual case records included in the text, the former enhancing its value as a reference work, the latter making it more interesting reading. To go into a discussion of Rolleston's views, no doubt familiar to the student of the subject, would be of no profit here. The book can be heartily recommended to those whose libraries do not already contain a copy.

R. B.

Diet Lists of the Presbyterian Hospital, New York City. Compiled, with notes, by Herbert S. Carter, M. D., Assistant Visiting Physician to the Presbyterian Hospital, Associate in Medicine at Columbia University, etc. 12mo of 129 pages. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company, 1913. Cloth, \$1.00 net.

As a result of the increased interest taken in the subject of dietetics by the profession as a whole, we are now being flooded by a large number of books on the subject. This little book is a compilation of diets, many of which were primarily employed in the Presbyterian Hospital, to which have been added other well-known dietary regimes introduced within recent years. It likewise contains a table of standard portions and a table of food values. Unfortunately, like so many other books gotten out these days, it is made to sell. The subject matter of the book could easily have been printed in 50 pages instead of 120, the typical ulcer diet, for example, occupying 15 pages. "The Composition of American Foods" was taken from well-known standard tables and could easily have been left out without in any way impairing the usefulness of the book, this alone occupying at

present over 20 pages. To those interested in hospital dietaries, where a certain amount of routine is necessary, the book will prove of interest. R. B.

Collected Papers By the Staff of St. Mary's Hospital (Mayo Clinic) 1912. Octavo of 842 pages, 219 illustrations. Philadelphia and London; W. B. Saunders Company, 1913. Cloth, \$5.50 net.

To recommend a collection of papers from the Mayo Clinic to the attention of the profession is superfluous. Although the book contains no single striking contribution to the advance of surgical science, any observations based on such a wealth of clinical material and made with a sound and sane judgment cannot fail to be of interest. This wealth of material makes the statistical reports of particular value, many of them cannot be paralleled elsewhere. Especially noteworthy are the reports on splenectomy, with a series of 18 cases of splenic anemia, on tumours of the urinary bladder, with 118 cases, and the reports on gland involvement in gastric cancer, a study of 200 resected specimens. Among the pathologic papers may be mentioned Wilson's on tumors of the kidney. He shows the Grawitz tumors to be not hypernephromas, i. e., of adrenal origin, but nesonephromas, originating from remnants of the primitive kidney itself. That all of the Mayo's expositions of their technic are worthy of study goes without saying, among them are papers on cancer of the rectum, jejunostomy, surgery of the spleen, on the opening in the mesocolon in posterior gastrojejunostomy, and Judd's papers on prostatectomy. A number of papers on diagnostic problems and on questions of internal medicine are also of interest and value. L. E.

Gonorrhea in Women, Its Pathology, Symptomatology, Diagnosis, and Treatment: Together With a Review of the Rare Varieties of the Disease Which Occur in Men, Women and Children. By Charles C. Norris, M. D., Instructor in Gynecology, at the University of Pennsylvania. Octavo of 521 pages, illustrated. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company, 1913. Cloth, \$6.00 net; half morocco, \$7.50 net.

This comprehensive work on such an important subject is presented in a most unusual and attractive manner. The author has given us in a volume of some 500 pages an exhaustive, yet highly practical study of this disease, covering the entire field from its earliest history to the present-day methods of laboratory and clinical diagnosis, pathology, treatment and complications. The chapters on sociology and prophylaxis, enumerating various methods of control by governments and communities for the suppression and limitation of this social evil are of particular interest at this time, when civic bodies, municipalities and individuals not alone confined to our professional members are endeavoring to thrash out the subject of the "red plague." There is much food for thought herein expressed. A vast amount of time has been expended by this student in the compilation of many valuable references; and in fact the whole work is a most admirable presentation, for which not only the author and his coworkers deserve great credit, but also the publishers, the paper and type being of the best. The illustrations, while not too profuse, are excellent, mostly from actual photographs. In my opinion, this is a work that will live and should not only be in the library of every specialist in diseases of women, but also on the shelves of the general practitioner. F. P. T.